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Indiana Nut Nursery

ESTABLISHED IN 1910

J. F. WILKINSON, Proprietor

Rockport, Indiana

PRODUCER OF

High Grade Hardy Northern Nut Trees



**Blight resistant Chinese Chestnut tree from
my nursery producing 125 burrs of Chestnut in
its fourth growing summer.**

TO CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

This catalogue is sent to past customers as a reminder that I remember them and appreciate their business, and solicit their future orders; to prospective nut tree buyers as an invitation to become my customers.

WHEN TO PLANT

Nut trees may be planted either Spring or Fall. I usually start shipping in Spring as early in March as weather will permit and continue until about the first of May, though would advise those ordering, especially from south of here, to plant by middle of April.

Fall shipping starts as soon as leaves are off in October, and is continued until cold weather.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If conditions will not permit planting when trees are received, unpack and heel them in a trench, not putting them more than two deep.

PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS

Have holes dug before taking trees out for planting. The holes should be deep and large enough to allow all roots to be placed in their natural position.

Take out only a few trees at a time to be planted and while one is being planted protect the roots of others from sun and wind by wrapping in wet burlap. Do not at any time expose roots to the sun and wind any more than is absolutely necessary.

Cut off ends of all bruised or broken roots, as a fresh cut will callous over quicker than an old one.

Fill in around roots with well pulverized dirt, using only top soil, and firm the dirt well about the roots, being sure to not leave any air spaces.

Plant trees about the same depth as they grew in the nursery not more than two or three inches deeper at most and do not use any manure where it will come in contact with the roots.

Remember that a tree is a living plant and that its future depends on the care you give it from the time it comes into your possession.

AFTER CARE

Nut trees will readily respond to cultivation and fertilization. It is well, in the spring before time for dry weather to mulch trees well to keep ground around them cool. Moist straw, leaves or strawy manure may be used. If the latter is used, keep it away from the body of the tree. After the first season, cultivation should be given.

If trees are planted in the fall, and many planters prefer fall planting, then mulch well before cold weather, the mulch will prevent sudden freezing, and thawing of the ground, which

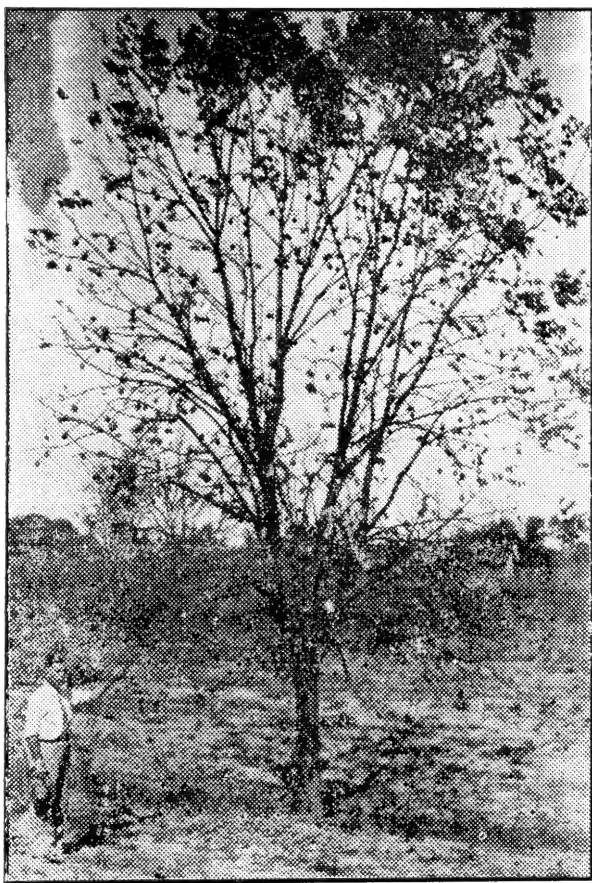
causes ground to heave, and might pull the tree slightly out of ground.

The production of nut trees in nursery is slow, and the propagation is both difficult, and expensive, making them higher in price than most kinds of food producing trees.

They are also more valuable, and I take special care in digging, use only the very best packing material (which is expensive) to insure trees reaching customers in the best possible condition, and ask you to give them extra care for which they will reward you in the future.

BLACK WALNUT

The Black Walnut is found growing in many parts of the United States as a natural forest



Ten year STABLER WALNUT tree. This tree has borne regularly since four years old. Many of the Stabler walnuts have only one kernel which comes out whole when cracked.

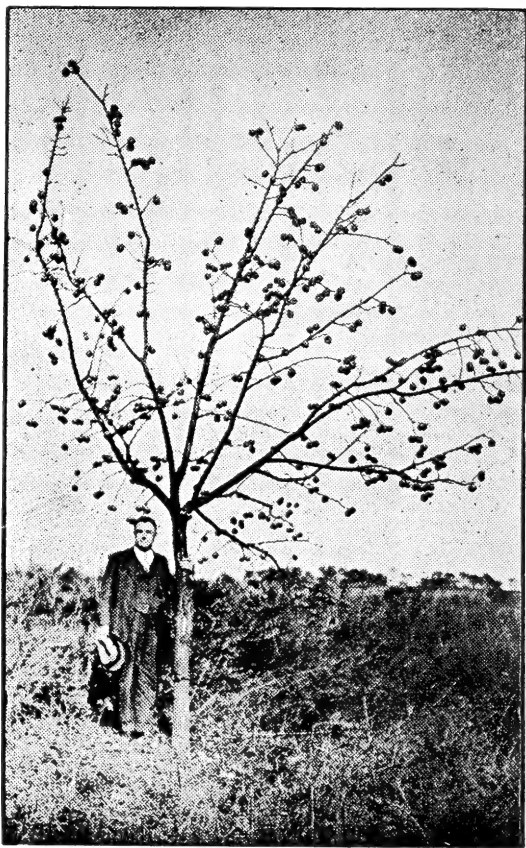
tree, and has always been considered so common that its true value as a food producing tree has been overlooked.

On account of the high value of walnut lumber for special purposes, much of the walnut timber has been cut in the past few years, which has greatly reduced the supply of nuts.

As the food value of walnuts is becoming better realized and the supply of nuts decreased the price has greatly advanced.

The black walnut kernel is one of the richest of all nut kernels, and said to be the only one retaining its original flavor after being cooked. This nut has become very popular and is extensively used by bakers, candy makers and in confectionaries, as well as in the home.

While there are yet many native grown walnut trees, the nuts produced by these generally are poor crackers and bring only a small price and will not be wanted at all commercially when the better varieties are obtainable, as the cost of cracking and picking these out would make them expensive as a gift compared with these named varieties even at a fancy price.



Eight year old THOMAS WALNUT tree, nuts look small due to distance picture was taken.

Many are now planting orchards of the named varieties which will in a few years put these

nuts on the market where their value will become generally known, creating a demand for them that cannot be supplied for many years.

There is now much unproductive land that could be made profitable by planting a walnut orchard.

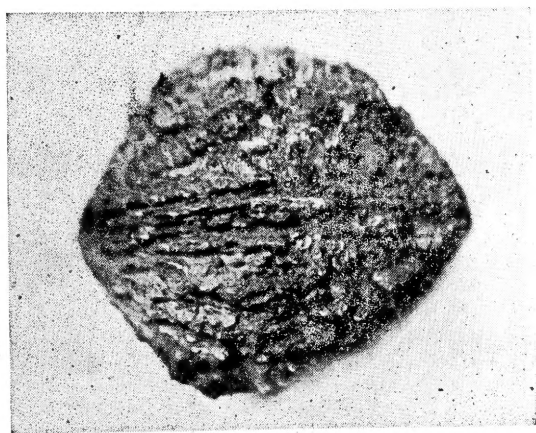
Walnut trees will thrive on a variety of soils, and may be planted almost anywhere a tree is wanted, on fairly fertile, well-drained land.

Whether it be commercial planting, or a few trees for home use, plant some walnut trees.

VARIETIES OF WALNUTS



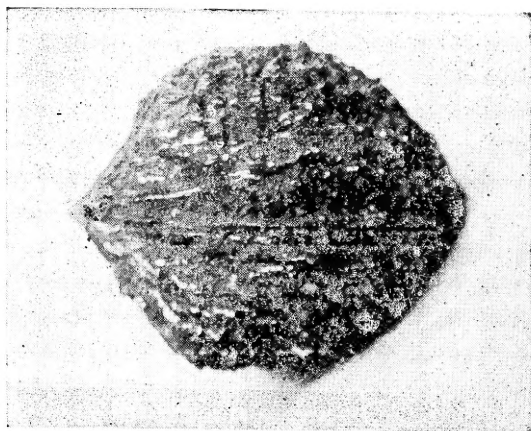
THOMAS—Parent tree in Pennsylvania. Nut large, thin shell, cracks good, has splendid flavored kernel. Tree is fast and upright grower.



STABLER—Parent tree in Maryland. Nut medium size, thin shell and excellent cracker. Quality of kernel good. Tree prolific bearer.



OHIO WALNUT tree rapid grower and prolific bearer on thin soil. Very rich kernel.



OHIO—Parent tree in Ohio. Nut medium size, much the same type as Stabler. Good cracker, with good quality kernel. Tree good and upright grower. Prolific bearer.



✓ **ELMER MEYERS**—Parent tree in Ohio. Nut medium size, very thin shell, good kernel of splendid quality.

✓ **SOL**—A new variety from Indiana introduced by Mr. Ferd Bolten of Linton, Indiana, and Prof. W. B. Ward, of Purdue University, both these authorities highly recommend this one. Nut is large, cracks well, tree a prolific bearer.

✓ **LAMB CURLY WALNUT**

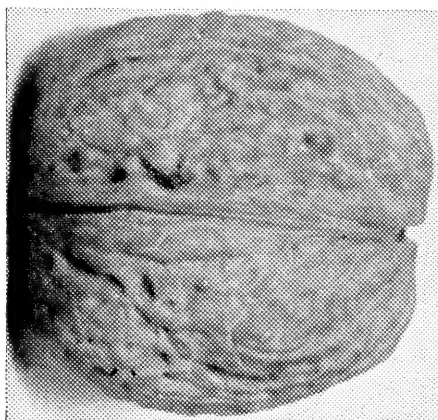
This tree was located and introduced by Mr. George N. Lamb, then secretary and manager of the American Walnut Mfg's., Association of Chicago. In writing me of this tree Mr. Lamb said in part:

“Unquestionably, it was one of the most thoroughly figured trees ever discovered. The figure in this tree was quite apparent, even in the small branches, while the Forest Products Laboratory found evidence of a developing figure in the twigs not over five years old.” He further stated the veneer cut from this tree, brought a very fancy price. A planting of these trees would be a most valuable possession.

PRICES OF ABOVE VARIETIES OF WALNUT TREES

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet -----	2.75	25.00
4 to 6 feet -----	3.00	27.50
6 to 8 feet -----	3.25	30.00
5 at the 10 lot price		

CARPATHIAN (ENGLISH) WALNUT TREES



✓ **FATELEY**

The Carpathian strain of English walnut trees has proven to be the hardiest of all English wal-

nuts, and is proving to be successful over a wide territory.

These trees make beautiful shade trees for the lawn, as well as producing nuts.

The trees I have to offer are grown from nuts of the Fateley walnut trees.

Price of Carpathian (English) walnut trees
About 2-ft. size ----- \$2.25 \$20.00
5 at a 10-lot price.

These nuts won first prize at the Indiana State Fair in 1953, also first prize at the Indiana State Horticultural show at Indianapolis in January, 1954.

Some tree customers prefer to come to the nursery, and get their trees. I am always glad for anyone to come here, though if you plan to come on Saturday afternoon, or Sunday, please place your order in advance, so that your trees can be dug before that time.

We seldom have time to dig trees on Saturday afternoon, and would rather not do any tree digging on Sunday.

✓ CHINESE CHESTNUTS

The Chestnut is native to most of the Eastern and Central states, but in the past few years, practically all the native Chestnut trees have been killed by the blight, which is an imported disease.

To replace these valuable trees the Chinese and Japanese varieties have been imported. These are highly resistant to the blight, and are growing and bearing in the blight affected territory without showing signs of this disease.

Millions of pounds of Chestnuts are now annually being imported, mostly from Italy, and the blight now having invaded that country, will decrease that supply, making Chestnut growing here a profitable industry.

Chestnuts do not require a long growing season as they bloom in June, and nuts ripen in September. They can be grown in Northern latitudes.

Chestnut trees hold their leaves most of the winter, and make splendid windbreaks.

Chestnut trees are native to upland, and will grow on poor soil, though like any other tree will do better on good soil, and will readily respond to cultivation.

Chestnut trees bear very young, often produce a few nuts the second or third season.

The supply of these trees is very limited in Nurseries, and the demand has increased to the extent that all my trees are called for as seedlings in small size.

These Chinese seedling chestnut trees as a rule produce good size nuts, and many planters prefer to plant them as seedlings.

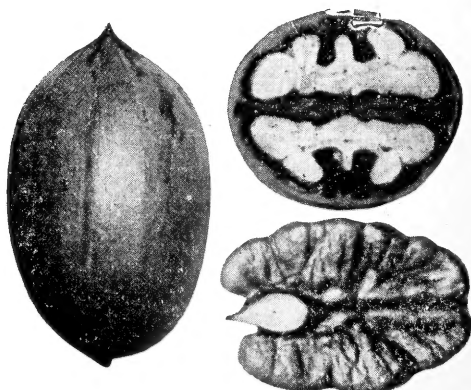
My parent stock is grown from seed imported from China, and there being no other chestnut trees in this neighborhood, insures my nursery stock to be true Chinese.

CHINESE CHESTNUT TREES

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$1.50	\$14.00
3 to 4 feet -----	1.75	16.00
4 to 6 feet -----	2.00	18.00

VARIETIES OF PECANS

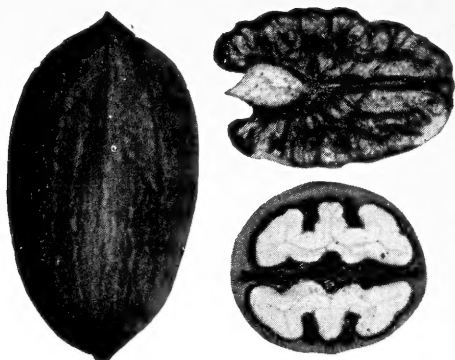
✓ **MAJOR**—Originated in Henderson County, Ky. Parent tree very large, prolific and an annual bearer. Nut medium size, almost round, thin shell, plump kernel, of fine quality, splendid cracker. An ideal nut for the confectioner.



✓ **GREENRIVER** — Originated in Henderson County, Ky. Parent tree very large and prolific and is a very regular bearer. Nut of good size, plump kernel, of the fine flavor, good cracker.



A fine desirable nut for home use, as well as a favorite for the market.



✓ **INDIANA**—Parent tree stands near the Busseron. Tree medium size, annual and very prolific bearer. The nut is very much the same as the Busseron in size and shape. Thin shell and good quality.

✓ **BUSSERON**—Originated in Knox County, Ind. Parent tree, very old, and said to be one of the best bearing trees in that section. Nut medium size, kernel of rich flavor.

Busseron pecan is very similar to the Indiana.

✓ **GILES**—Parent tree grows in Southeast Kansas. Tree located, named and introduced by myself. In the three successive years that I visited this tree it had splendid crops of nuts, also it is proving very satisfactory here. Nut is medium to large, very thin shell, splendid kernel of high quality.

✓ **GALLATIN**—Parent tree in Illinois. Nut medium size, kernel of good quality. A promising new variety.

HYBRID VARIETIES

(Cross between pecan and hickory)

✓ **McCALLISTER**—Originated in Posey County, Ind. This variety is a cross between a pecan and hickory. Nut is very large, having a pecan shaped kernel which comes out in whole halves, with flavor of both pecan and hickory. This is the largest nut of the pecan-hickory species being propagated.

✓ **BIXBY** — A hybrid of unknown parentage. This tree (in my nursery) supposedly grew from a bud taken from some scion wood sent me by Mr. Willard G. Bixby.

Nut is large, thin shell, good cracker, and tree promises to be a good bearer.

PRICES OF PECAN AND HYBRID TREES OF ABOVE VARIETIES

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet -----	\$2.75	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet -----	3.00	27.50
4 to 6 feet -----	3.25	30.00
6 to 8 feet -----	3.50	32.50
5 at the 10 lot price		

✓ CHIEF

A new pecan variety, parent tree in Illinois, said to be a regular and prolific bearer, my oldest graft of this (on a large tree) now five years old has produced nuts the past three seasons.

This is the largest northern pecan I have ever seen, nuts large, medium thin shell, plump kernel of splendid quality.

Named, propagated and introduced by myself. Supply of trees of this variety limited. Price \$4.00 each.

PERSIMMON TREES

✓ **EARLY GOLDEN**—Medium to large size ripens in September.

✓ **GARRETSON**—Very hardy suitable for planting farther north.

✓ **PENLAND**—Medium size, seedless.

✓ **ENNIS**—A very new variety—very good. Ripens in September. Seedless.

PRICE OF PERSIMMON TREES

	Each	Per 10
2 to 3 feet -----	2.50	\$22.50
3 to 4 feet -----	3.00	25.00

TOPWORKING

Small seedling nut trees may be worked over to these valuable varieties. For this work I am prepared to furnish graft-wood or bud-wood in season. Also each season I do a limited amount

of this work for others and will be glad to give you an estimate on request. Bud-wood or graft-wood may be sent by parcel post. Usually trees can be topworked as cheap as the price of a tree and by grafting or budding onto an established stock several years old you soon have a bearing tree. Further information on request.

NO TREE PLANTING IS COMPLETE WITHOUT NUT TREES

Regardless of how many kinds and varieties of trees you may have, your planting is not complete without nut trees, for no other tree product will take the place of nuts. Fruit cannot be kept as long or with as little care and expense as nuts, or be used in as many ways.

GUARANTEE

All trees are guaranteed to be fresh stock, carefully dug and packed and delivered to transportation company in good condition, also to be true label, and should any prove not to be, will on proper proof replace them, but will not be liable for further damages.

TERMS

For immediate shipment, cash with order; on order booked, 50 per cent with order, balance due when stock is ordered shipped.

SHIPPING

Express shipments advised, and unless otherwise ordered all tree shipments will be made by express. Should size or variety ordered be exhausted, order will be filled with its nearest likeness in stock unless no substitution is stated in order.

COMPLAINT

For error, shortage of stock or other cause to be entertained, complaints must be made within five days of receipt of shipment.

IN CONCLUSION

A volume could be written on the merits of nut trees, but for convenience in mailing, this has been briefly written, touching only the most important points, as learned from my own experience and observation.

The life of a nut tree is so long, usually a century or more, that one cannot afford to plant a nut tree of doubtful quality, for the saving of a few cents in cost of tree when this little saving might cost a lifetime of disappointment as well as financial loss.

J. F. Wilkinson